

CROSS-CONNECTION CONTROL RULES AND REGULATIONS

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6B.01 CROSS-CONNECTION CONTROL GENERAL POLICY

A. The purpose of these rules and regulations is:

1. To protect the public water supply system from contaminant or pollution by isolating within the user's water system contaminants or pollutants which could backflow through the service connection into the public water supply system.
2. To promote the elimination or control of existing cross-connections, actual or potential, between the user's potable water system and non-potable water systems, plumbing fixtures and sources or systems containing substances of unknown or questionable safety.
3. To provide for the maintenance of a continuing program of cross-connection control which will prevent the contamination or pollution of the public and user's potable water systems.

B. **Application:** These rules and regulations shall apply to all premises served by the public potable water supply system of the Village.

C. **Policy:** The Public Works Director ("Director") shall be responsible for protection of the public water supply system from contamination due to backflow or back-siphonage of contaminants through the user's water service connection. If, in the judgment of the Director, an approved backflow prevention device is necessary for the safety of the public water supply system, the Director shall give notice to the user to install such approved backflow prevention device at each service connection to the premises. The user shall immediately install such approved device or devices at his own expense. Failure, refusal or inability on the part of the user to install such device or devices immediately shall constitute grounds for discontinuing water service to the premises until such device or devices have been installed. The user shall retain records of installation, maintenance, testing and repair as required in Subsection 6B.05-D-4 for a period of at least 5 years. The Director may require the user to submit a cross-connection inspection report to the Department of Water and

Wastewater (“Department”) to assist in determining whether or not service line protection will be required. All cross-connection inspections shall be conducted by a Cross-Connection Control Device Inspector certified by the IEPA.

6B.02 DEFINITIONS

Terms, whether capitalized or not, used in this Chapter are defined in Appendix A of this Code and Exhibit A at the end of this Chapter.

6B.03 WATER SYSTEM

A. The water system shall be considered as made up of 2 parts: the public water supply and the user’s water system.

B. The public water supply system shall consist of the source facilities and the distribution system, and shall include all those facilities of the potable water system under the control of the Director up to the point where the user’s water system begins, as defined in Chapter 6 of this Code.

1. The source shall include all components of the facilities utilized in the production, treatment, storage and delivery of water to the public water supply distribution system.
2. The public water supply distribution system shall include the network of conduits used to deliver water from the source to the user’s water system.

C. The user’s water system shall include all parts of the facilities beyond the service connection used to convey water from the public water supply distribution system to points of use.

6B.04 CROSS-CONNECTION PROHIBITED

A. Connections between potable water systems and other systems or equipment containing water or other substances of unknown or questionable quality are prohibited except when and where approved cross-connection control devices or methods are installed, tested and maintained to insure proper operation on a continuing basis.

B. Prohibitions:

1. No physical connection shall be permitted between the potable portion of a supply and any other water supply.
2. There shall be no arrangement or connection by which an unsafe substance may enter a supply.

6B.05 SURVEY AND INVESTIGATIONS *Amended, 97-O-45*

A. The user’s premises shall be open at all reasonable times to the CCCDI for the inspection of the presence or absence of cross-connections within the user’s premises, and testing, repair and maintenance of cross-connection control devices within the user’s premises.

B. On request by the Director, the user shall furnish information regarding the piping system or systems or water use within the customer's premises. The user's premises shall be open at all reasonable times to the Director for the verification of information submitted by the user to the public water supply custodian regarding cross-connection inspection results.

C. It shall be the responsibility of the water user to arrange periodic surveys of water use practices on his premises to determine whether there are actual or potential cross-connections to his water system through which contaminants or pollutants could backflow into his or the public potable water system. All cross-connection control or other plumbing inspections must be conducted in accordance with 225 ILCS 320/3.

D. It is the responsibility of the water user to prevent backflow into the public water system by ensuring that:

1. All cross-connections are removed; or approved cross-connection control devices are installed for control of backflow and back-siphonage.
2. Cross-connection control devices shall be installed in accordance with the manufacturer's instructions.
3. Cross-connection control devices shall be inspected at the time of installation and at least annually by a person approved by the IEPA as a CCCDI. The inspection of mechanical devices shall include physical testing in accordance with the manufacturer's instructions.
4. Testing and Records:
 - a. Each device shall be tested at the time of installation and at least annually or more frequently if recommended by the manufacturer.
 - b. Records submitted to the Department shall be available for inspection by IEPA personnel in accordance with 405 ILCS 5/4(e).
 - c. Each device shall have a tag attached listing the date of most recent test, name of CCCDI and type and date of repairs.
 - d. A maintenance log shall be maintained and include:
 - I. date of each test;
 - II. name and approval number of person performing the test;
 - III. test results;
 - IV. repairs or servicing required;
 - V. repairs and date completed; and

6B.06 WHERE PROTECTION IS REQUIRED

A. An approved backflow device shall be installed on all connections to the public water supply as described in the Plumbing Code, 77 Ill.Adm.Code 890 and the IEPA's regulations 35 Ill.Adm.Code 680. In addition, an approved backflow prevention device shall be installed on each service line to a user's water system serving premises, where in the judgment of the Director, actual or potential hazards to the public water supply system exist.

B. An approved backflow prevention device shall be installed on each service line to a user's water system serving premises where the following conditions exist:

1. Premises on which any substance is handled which can create an actual hazard to the public water supply system originating from the public water supply system which are no longer under the sanitary control of the Director.
2. Premises having internal cross-connections that, in the judgment of the Director and/or the CCCDI, are not correctable or intricate plumbing arrangements which make it impractical to determine whether or not cross-connections exist.
3. Premises where, because of security requirements or other prohibitions or restrictions, it is impossible or impractical to make a complete cross-connection survey.
4. Premises having a repeated history of cross-connections being established or re-established.

C. An approved backflow device shall be installed on all connections to the public water supply as described in the Plumbing Code, 77 Ill.Adm.Code 890 and the IEPA's regulations 35 Ill.Adm.Code 653. In addition, an approved backflow prevention device shall be installed on each service line to a user's water system serving, but not necessarily limited to, the following types of facilities unless the Director determines that no actual or potential hazard to the public water supply system exists:

1. Hospitals, mortuaries, clinics, nursing homes.
2. Laboratories.
3. Piers, docks, waterfront facilities.
4. Food or beverage processing plants.
5. Chemical plants.
6. Metal plating industries.

7. Petroleum processing or storage plants.
8. Radioactive material processing plants or nuclear reactors.
9. Car washes.
10. Pesticide, herbicide or extermination plants and trucks.
11. Farm service and fertilizer plants and trucks.
12. Premises that are located on elevations relative to the water system which could, due to pressure decreases in the system, cause backflow from the user's water system into the public water supply system.

6B.07 TYPE OF PROTECTION REQUIRED

A. The type of protection required in Sections 6B.06-B1, 2 and 3 herein shall depend on the degree of hazard which exists as follows:

1. An approved fixed proper air gap separation shall be installed where the public water supply system may be contaminated with substances that could cause a severe health hazard.
2. An approved fixed proper air gap separation or an approved reduced pressure principle backflow prevention assembly shall be installed where the public water supply system may be contaminated with a substance that could cause a system or health hazard.
3. An approved fixed proper air gap separation or an approved reduced pressure principle backflow prevention assembly or a double check valve assembly shall be installed where the public water supply system may be polluted with substances that could cause a pollution hazard not dangerous to health.

B. The type of protection required in Sections 6B.06-B4 and B5 herein shall be an approved fixed proper air gap separation or an approved reduced pressure principle backflow prevention device.

C. Where a public water supply is used for a fire protection system, reduced pressure principle backflow preventers shall be installed on fire safety systems connected to the public water supply when:

1. The fire safety system contains antifreeze, fire retardant or other chemicals; and
2. Water flows by gravity from a non-potable source; or water can be pumped into the fire safety system from any other source.

D. All other fire safety systems connected to the potable water supply shall be protected by a double check valve assembly on metered service lines and a double detector check valve

assembly on unmetered service lines.

6B.08 BACKFLOW PREVENTION DEVICES

A. All backflow prevention devices or methods required by these rules and regulations shall be approved by the Research Foundation for Cross-Connection Control of the University of Southern California, American Water Works Association, American Society of Sanitary Engineering or American National Standards Institute or certified by the National Sanitation Foundation to be in compliance with applicable industry specification.

B. Installation of approved devices shall be made in accordance with the manufacturer's instructions. Maintenance as recommended by the manufacturing of the device shall be performed. Manufacturer's maintenance manual shall be available on-site.

6B.09 INSPECTION AND MAINTENANCE

A. It shall be the duty of the user at any premises on which backflow prevention devices required by these regulations are installed to have inspection, tests, maintenance and repairs made in accordance with the following schedule or more often where inspections indicate a need or are specified in manufacturer's instructions.

1. Fixed proper air gap separations shall be inspected to document that a proper vertical distance is maintained between the discharge point of the service line and the flood level rim of the receptacle at the time of installation and at least annually thereafter. Corrections to improper or bypassed air gaps shall be made within 24 hours.
2. Double check valve assemblies shall be inspected and tested at time of installation and at least annually thereafter, and required service performed within 5 days.
3. Reduced pressure principle backflow prevention assemblies shall be tested at the time of installation and at least annually or more frequently if recommended by the manufacturer, and required service performed within 5 days.

B. Testing shall be performed by a person who has been approved by the IEPA as competent to service the device. Proof of approval shall be in writing.

C. Each device shall have a tag attached listing the date of most recent test or visual inspection, name of tester and type and date of repairs.

D. A maintenance log shall be maintained and include:

1. date of each test or visual inspection;
2. name and approval number of person performing the test or visual inspection;

3. test results;
4. repairs or servicing required;
5. repairs and date completed; and
6. servicing performed and date completed.

E. Whenever backflow prevention devices required by these regulations are found to be defective, they shall be repaired or replaced at the expense of the user without delay as required by Section 6B.09-A.

F. Backflow prevention devices shall not be bypassed, made inoperative, removed or otherwise made ineffective without specific authorization by the Director.

6B.10 BOOSTER PUMPS

A. Where a booster pump has been installed on the service line to or within any premises, such pump shall be equipped with a low pressure cut-off device designed to shut-off the booster pump when the pressure in the service line on the suction side of the pump drops to 20 psi or less.

B. It shall be the duty of the water user to maintain the low pressure cut-off device in proper working order and to certify to the Director, at least once a year, that the device is operable.

6B.11 VIOLATIONS

A. The Director shall deny or discontinue, after notice as provided in Section 6B.12-herein to the occupants thereof, the water service to any premises wherein any backflow prevention device required by these regulations is not installed, tested, maintained and repaired in a manner acceptable to the Director, or if it is found that the backflow prevention device has been removed or bypassed, or if an unprotected cross-connection exists on the premises, or if a low pressure cut-off required by these regulations is not installed and maintained in working order.

B. Water service to such premises shall not be restored until the user has corrected or eliminated such conditions or defects in conformance with these regulations and to the satisfaction of the Director, and the required reconnection fee is paid.

C. Water service to such premises shall not be restored until the user has corrected or eliminated such conditions or defects on conformance with these regulations and to the satisfaction of the Director.

D. Neither the Village, the Director or its agents or assigns shall be liable to any users of the Village public water supply for any injury, damages or lost revenues which may result from termination of said customer's water supply in accordance with the terms of this Chapter, whether or not said termination of the water supply was with or without notice.

E. The user responsible for back-siphoned material or contamination through backflow, if contamination of the potable water supply system occurs through an illegal cross-connection or an

improperly installed, maintained or repaired device, or a device which has been bypassed, must bear the cost of clean-up of the potable water supply system.

F. Any person found to be in violation of any provision of this Chapter shall be served with written notice stating the notice of the violation and, as provided in Section 6B.13 herein, require the satisfactory correction thereof. The offender shall, within the period of time stated in such notice, permanently cease all violation.

6B.12 BACKFLOW PREVENTION

A. All plumbing installed within the Village shall be installed in accordance with Illinois Plumbing Code, 77 Illinois Administrative Code 890. That, if in accordance with the Illinois Plumbing Code or in the judgment of the Director, an approved backflow prevention device is necessary for the safety of the public water supply system, the Director shall give notice to the water user to install such an approved device immediately. The water user shall, at his own expense, install such an approved device at a location and in a manner in accordance with the Illinois Plumbing Code, IEPA and all applicable local regulations, and shall have inspections and tests made of such approved devices upon installation as required by the Illinois Plumbing Code, IEPA and local regulations.

B. It shall be the duty of the Director to cause surveys and investigations to be made of industrial and other properties served by the public water supply to determine whether actual or potential hazards to the public water supply may exist. Such surveys and investigations shall be made a matter of public record and shall be repeated at least every 2 years, or as often as the Director shall deem necessary. Records of such surveys shall be maintained and available for review for a period of at least 5 years.

C. The approved cross-connection control device inspector shall have the right to enter at any reasonable time any property served by a connection to the public water supply or distribution system of the Village for the purpose of verifying the presence or absence of cross-connections, and that the Director or his authorized agent shall have the right to enter at any reasonable time any property served by a connection to the public water supply or distribution system of the Village for the purpose of verifying information submitted by the user regarding the required cross-connection control inspection. On demand the owner, lessees or occupants of any property so served shall furnish to the Director any information which he may request regarding the piping system or systems or water use on such property. The refusal of such information, when demanded, shall, within the discretion of the Director, be deemed evidence of the presence of improper connections as provided by this Chapter.

D. The Director is hereby authorized and directed to discontinue with 5 days notice by regular mail and hand delivery to the occupant thereof, the water service to any property wherein any connection in violation of the provisions of this Chapter is known to exist, and to take such other precautionary measures as he may deem necessary to eliminate any danger of contamination of the public water supply distribution mains. Water service to such property shall not be restored until such conditions have been eliminated or corrected in compliance with the provisions of this Chapter, and until a reconnection fee of \$250 is paid to the Village. Immediate disconnection with verbal notice can be effected when the Director is assured that imminent danger of harmful contamination of the public water supply system exists. Such action shall be followed by written notification of the cause of disconnection. Immediate disconnection without notice to any part can be effected to

prevent actual or anticipated contamination or pollution of the public water supply, provided that, in the reasonable opinion of the Director, Village Engineer or the IEPA, such action is required to prevent actual or potential contamination or pollution of the public water supply. Neither the Public Water Supply, the Director or its agents or assigns shall be liable to any user for any injury, damages or lost revenues which may result from termination of said user's water supply in accordance with the terms of this Chapter, whether or not said termination was with or without notice.

F. The user is responsible for back siphoned or back pressured material or contamination through backflow, if contamination of the potable water supply system occurs through an illegal cross-connection of an improperly installed, maintained or repaired device, or a device which has been bypassed, must bear the cost of clean-up of the potable water supply system.

6B.13 PENALTY. *Amended, 98-O-56*

Any person, firm or corporation violating this Chapter 6B shall be fined not less than \$100 nor more than \$1,000 for each offense, plus the Village's cost of prosecution including reasonable attorney fee, and be liable to the Village for any expenses, loss or damage occasioned by the Village by reason of such violation, whether the same was caused before or after notice. Each day that a violation continues to occur shall be considered a separate offense.

Exhibit A
CHAPTER 6B DEFINITIONS

These definitions are a supplement to the definitions in Appendix A and Exhibit A to Chapter 6A of this Code.

Approved: Backflow prevention devices or methods approved by the Research Foundation for Cross-Connection Control of the University of Southern California, Association of State Sanitary Engineers, American Water Works Association, American National Standards Institute or certified by the National Sanitation Foundation.

Auxiliary water system: Any water source or system on or available to the premises other than the public water supply system and includes the water supplied by the system. These auxiliary waters may include water from another purveyor's public water supply system; or water from a source such as wells, lakes or streams; or process fluids or used water. These waters may be polluted or contaminated or objectionable or constitute a water source or system over which the water purveyor does not have control.

Backflow: The flow of water or other liquids, mixtures or substances into the distribution pipes of a potable water system from any source other than the intended source of the potable water supply.

Backflow prevention device: Any device, method or type of construction intended to prevent backflow into a potable water system. All devices used for backflow prevention in Illinois must meet the standards of the Illinois Plumbing Code and the IEPA.

CCCDI: The Cross-Connection Control Device Inspector approved by the Village and the IEPA.

Contamination: An impairment of the quality of the water by entrance of any substance to a degree which could create a health hazard.

Cross-connection: Any physical connection or arrangement between two otherwise separate piping systems, one of which contains potable water and the other a substance of unknown or questionable safety or quality, whereby there may be a flow from one system into the other.

Direct cross-connection means a cross-connection formed when a water system is physically joined to a source of unknown or unsafe substance.

Indirect cross-connection means a cross-connection through which an unknown substance can be forced, drawn by vacuum or otherwise introduced into a safe potable water system.

Double check valve assembly: An assembly composed of single, independently acting check valves approved under ASSE Standard 1015. A double check valve assembly must include tight shutoff valves located at each end of the assembly and suitable connections for testing the water-tightness of each check valve.

Fixed proper air gap: The unobstructed vertical distance through the free atmosphere between the water discharge point and the flood level rim of the receptacle.

Health hazard: Any condition, device or practice in a water system or its operation resulting from a

real or potential danger to the health and well-being of users. The word "severe" as used to qualify "health hazard" means a hazard to the health of the user that could be expected to result in death or significant reduction in the quality of life.

Inspection: A plumbing inspection to examine carefully and critically all materials, fixtures, piping and appurtenances, appliances and installations of a plumbing system for compliance with requirements of the Illinois Plumbing Code, 77 Ill. Adm. Code 890.

Non-potable water: Water not safe for drinking, personal or culinary use as determined by the requirements of 35 Ill. Adm. Code 604.

Plumbing: The actual installation, repair, maintenance, alteration or extension of a plumbing system by any person. Plumbing includes all piping, fixtures, appurtenances and appliances for a supply of water for all purposes, including without limitation lawn sprinkler systems, from the source of a private water supply on the premises or from the main in the street, alley or at the curb to, within and about any building or buildings where a person or persons live, work or assemble. Plumbing includes all piping, from discharge of pumping units to and including pressure tanks in water supply systems. Plumbing includes all piping, fixtures, appurtenances and appliances for a building drain and a sanitary drainage and related ventilation system of any building or buildings where a person or persons live, work or assemble from the point of connection of such building drain to the building sewer or private sewage disposal system five feet beyond the foundation walls.

Pollution: The presence of any foreign substance (organic, inorganic, radiological or biological) in water that tends to degrade its quality so as to constitute a hazard or impair the usefulness of the water.

Potable water: Water which meets the requirements of 35 Ill. Adm. Code 604 for drinking, culinary and domestic purposes.

Potential Cross-Connection: A fixture or appurtenance with threaded hose connection, tapered spout or other connection which would facilitate extension of the water supply line beyond its legal termination point.

Process fluid(s): Any fluid or solution which may be chemically, biologically or otherwise contaminated or polluted in a form or concentration such as would constitute a health, pollutional or system hazard if introduced into the public or a user's potable water system. This includes but is not limited to:

1. polluted or contaminated waters;
2. process waters;
3. used waters originating from the public water supply system which may have deteriorated in sanitary quality;
4. cooling waters;
5. questionable or contaminated natural waters taken from wells, lakes, streams or irrigation systems;

6. chemicals in solution or suspension;
7. oils, gases, acids, alkalis and other liquid and gaseous fluids used in industrial or other processes, or for fire fighting purposes.

Public water supply: All mains, pipes and structures through which water is obtained and distributed to the public, including wells and well structures, intakes and cribs, pumping stations, treatment plants, reservoirs, storage tanks and appurtenances, collectively or severally, actually used or intended for use for the purpose of furnishing water for drinking or general domestic use and which serve at least 15 service connections or which regularly serve at least 25 persons at least 60 days per year. A public water supply is either a “community water supply” or a “non-community water supply.”

Reduced pressure principle backflow prevention device: A device containing a minimum of 2 independently acting check valves together with an automatically operated pressure differential relief valve located between the two check valves and approved under ASSE Standard 1013. During normal flow and at the cessation of normal flow, the pressure between these 2 checks shall be less than the supply pressure. In case of leakage of either check valve, the differential relief valve, by discharging to the atmosphere, shall operate to maintain the pressure between the check valves at less than the supply pressure. The unit must include tightly closing shutoff valves located at each end of the device, and each device shall be fitted with properly located test cocks.

Survey: The collection of information pertaining to a customer’s piping system regarding the location of all connections to the public water supply system and must include the location, type and most recent inspection and testing date of all cross-connection control devices and methods located within that customer’s piping system. The survey must be in written form, and should not be an actual plumbing inspection.

System hazard: A condition through which an aesthetically objectionable or degrading material not dangerous to health may enter the public water supply system or a user’s potable water system.

Used water: Any water supplied by a public water supply system to a user’s water system after it has passed through the service connection and is no longer under the control of the water supply official custodian.

Water purveyor: The owner or official custodian of a public water system.